A thin suit is not everything.

to the subject. We've experimented with all the dveratised patent networks and meshes, and gauzes, etc., and can of- spection of the vast famine area of India. fer the coolest thing in the

PUSH

Look at this lining—there isn't any-we've left out everything relief fund through this paper and to asthat is conducive to heat, and certain by personal inspection the extent simply made a stylish covering to protect you from the burning sun. The price is as thin as the suit. We've boiled the year. He left New York April 14, arit down to \$8.50

AT THE

Motion for Habens Corpus Writ.

rison, who was yesterday held without bail

for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, to-day

applied to the Probate Court for a writ

of habeas corpus, claiming she is unlaw-

to be held without bail. The attorney for

the State filed a motion to quash the pro-

LEAVES SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Methodist Missionary Marries Disrep-

utable White Women to a Lot

of Negroes at that Port.

night the transport Rawlins sailed for

Infantry, Major Chance in command. The

other battalion will go on the McPherson.

There is much indignation in Santiago de

Cuba on account of the landing of a num-

ber of emigrants of bad character. Among

her to land, and she secured the services

the colored men, under the British flag.

vent the landing of the members of the

party. In this way a number of very un-

desirable women were admitted to the

Cuban Departments Consolidated.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Orders issued

headquarters at Santiago. General Fitz-

ONE MORE REGIMENT.

Cuba-Peace Prevails.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-General Wood.

ence to-day with the secretary of war, with

the result that it was determined to keep

viously ordered home. The First Regiment

of infantry, posted at Pinar del Rio and

Guanajay, has been selected as the fourth

regiment to come home, and orders to that

end were to-day telegraphed to Cuba by

General Wood. It also was decided that

the constitutional convention should be

convened during the early fall, the date

General Wood says that peace and quiet

prevail in Cuba and that troops are kept

here simply for their general influence.

He expects to sail for Havana to resume

It is stated on good authority at the War

Department that the date for holding the

Cuban election for delegates to the con-

proximately for Nov. 15 next. The con-

stitutional convention, it is believed by the

War Department authorities, can be held

authorities are unwilling to fix a definite

date for the withdrawal of the few remain-

ing American troops from the island, but it

is believed the new government devised by

the convention possibly will be set in operation and secure such a start as will en-

able the American forces to be withdrawn

by the beginning of the next hot weather,

can regiments in Cuba through another

Troops Arriving from Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The United States

transport McClellan, Captain Nye, arrived

this morning from Havana with thirty-two

cabin passengers and 239 enlisted men of

Shell Narrowly Missed the Ship.

ham, reports that, when passing Sandy

Hook, shortly after noon yesterday, bound

in from Savannah, a shell which was fired

the shore, about 150 feet from the vessel,

about mioships. There was great excite-

ment aboard the vessel at what was con-

Trying to Photograph a Bullet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 21 .- An X-ray

photograph was taken of the spine of the

and, recochetting, passed over his vessel,

the Eighth United States Infantry.

yellow fever season.

stitutional convention has been fixed ap-

being left to General Wood,

his official duties next Saturday.

ELDORADO, Kan., July 21.-Jessie Mor-

sentation of its testimony.

MESSENGER BOY SAYS HE SAW IT WHEN GOEBEL FELL.

New Point in the Powers Case-Prog ress of Jester Trial-Miss Morrison Sues for Habeas Corpus Writ.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 21.-The secand week of the trial of Secretary of State | ONE Caleb Powers, charged with being an accomplice in the assassination of William Goebel, closed this afternoon with only PART OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY thirty-two witnesses heard, all of them being called for the prosecution. It is probable it will take all next week and possibly longer to hear other witnesses of the prosecution. Among those remaining unheard are Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, whose testimony alone will occupy a day

Robert Noaks, who gave such sensational testimony regarding Caleb and John Powers yesterday, did not finish his tetimony to-day and will be recalled Monday.

Ed Steffee, a messenger boy, gave the New York with a battalion of the Fifth most important testimony this afternoon. He saw the assassination and said he saw the point of a rifle protruding from a window of Secretary of State Powers's office, the window being raised about eighteen inches and the curtains down.

Noaks was cross-examined by Judge them was one woman who had a husband Tinsley to-day. He said he was deceived in this city. The inspector finally allowed Stone Gap, Va., prior to his arrest, where the latter met him as Mr. Kramar, interled into politics and then to the Goebel assassination. Later he found he was talk- The commissioner was thus unable to preing to the attorney for the prosecution. He said Colonel Campbell did not promise him anything for his testimony. Witness said he had an idea that Goebel was to be killed, but he thought it would be in fight and not by assassination. When told by John Powers to keep out of range as at the War Department to-day consolidate ome fellows in the lobby were going to do the work for Goebel when he came in, he hurried off to prevent the assassination. Noaks was re-examined regarding the trip of himself and his men to Frankfort | partment of Western Cuba, with headquarat the time of the meeting of the election commissioners in December. He reported that Powers had instructed him to have his as the Department of Eastern Cuba, with men crowd into the Statehouse so the Governor would have an excuse to call out the militia. When they got there, how- former and Colonel Whitside, Tenth Cayever. Governor Bradley blocked their game | alry, to the command of the latter. by telling them "To keep off the grass," as the witness expressed it.

Witness reiterated that the object of Powers and others was to intimidate the The cross-examination of Noaks was not completed to-day, but he was excused till

Monday, when he promised to bring into court his muster roll and a cartridge given him by John Powers. F. M. Hurst, of Bourbon county, testified

that he was in the office of the insurance commissioner on the third floor of the exe- a force of about 5,000 men in Cuba for sevcutive building when the shooting occurred. The occupants of that department did not know for five minutes after the shooting that it was Goebel who had fallen. Ed Steffee, Frankfort messenger boy, was standing on the steps of the Legislature building when the shooting occurred. Wit-

ness saw Goebel fall. Looking in the direction from which the shots came, he saw the end of a rifle barrel protruding for a few inches from a window in the office of the Secretary of State.

Representative I. N. Green, of Montgomery county, was questioned regarding the 1,500 mountaineers at Frankfort, Jan. and corroborated other witnesses. He said their manner was threatening and they were armed. Witness said, "I was in the House of Representatives when the assassination occurred. I did not hear the shots. Immediately after the shooting I watched the executive building. I saw Wood Skidmore, of Harlan county, and other mountaineers standing at the door. Skidmore had a rifle and the others were armed with pistols."

EVIDENCE AGAINST JESTER.

Circumstantial Story of a Man Who Saw Him with Gates.

NEW LONDON, Mo., July 21.-Francis P. Shuck, aged forty-eight, was a witness | and thus avoid keeping any of the Amerito-day in the trial of Alexander Jester, charged with the murder of Gilbert Gates.

"In 1871 I was journeying from Knox county, Missouri, to Audrain county, Missourl, to visit relatives near Mexico. When reached Renick I met an elderly man and a young man, whom I afterwards learned was Gilbert Gates. He told me he was from Kansas, and was going to his home hear Chleago. He wanted me to ride with him to Sidney, sixteen miles, but the old man, whom I learned afterwards was Alexander Jester, said to me:

"You had better go where you Mr. Shuck said they parted, but afterwards he met the old man driving along from the Sandy Hook proving grounds the road near Sidney. This time he was struck the water between his vessel and by himself, but had two teams. Jester

yelled "Hello" as they passed. The witness said he saw Jester again. This time he was in the Paris, Mo., jail. Mr. Shuck said he had seen in the news- | sidered a very narrow escape, and many papers that it was alleged that Jester had of the passengers were very much frightkilled Gates, and he called at the jail to ened. see if the prisoner was the same old man who had objected to his riding with Gates. He called at the jail and talked with Jester about twenty minutes. The prisoner at first said he did not recall seeing Shuck, but finally asked him if he was going to appear in court against him.

'I told him," said the witness, "that nobody knew I had seen the two teams at Sidney. The prisoner then told me that son's health. Physicians believe the de-Gates cut his own throat. Jester then veloped negative will show the location of the ball. Then it will be taken out, prob-

famous race horse starter, James B. Ferguson, late this afternoon, in hope of locating the pistol ball which is responsible for the general breaking down of Fergu-

INDIA'S GREAT TRAGEDY

WHAT DR. KLOPSCH SAW IN A FAL INE-STRICKEN LAND.

lions More in Danger of Death from Lack of Food.

NEW YORK, July 21 .- Dr. Louis Klopsch, who recently returned from a tour of insays that now that rain is falling there the distress is even worse than before. Unless blankets by the hundred thousand and clothing in wholesale quantities are supplied at once, thousands of people already saved from starvation will die for want of proper bodily protection. Dr. Klopsch's paper, the Christian Her-

ald, has sent more than \$300,000 for the aid of the famine sufferers, besides the cargo Quito some weeks ago. It was in behalt of the people who contribute to the famine of the suffering and the best methods of relief, that Dr. Klopsch left his business, his home, his comforts and risked his health, his very life, by visiting India in time of plague and in the hottest month of rived in Bombay May 12, and returned last week after an absence of three months. He made two trips into the famine districts, going first 500 miles south from Bombay, and then an equal distance north, covering in all more than 2,000 miles. He visited Poona, Khedgoan, Dhond and Amednegar, and then Baroda, Godhra, Dohad, Nariad, Amedabad and Viragam. He inspected every relief camp and every court adjourned until next Monday, when it is expected that the State will rest its case. The defense will then begin the prenerved himself, he says, for the mission in hand, he was still in no wise prepared for the shocking state of affairs he en-

countered. "One-half of India to-day," said he in an interview with a representative of this countless of thousands have already perished of cholera, plague, dysentery and starvation, and as many more are doomed fully held to answer for murder, and that to a like fate. How to describe it so as to the evidence is not sufficient to cause her tring it within the grasp of the human mind I know not. Twenty thousand new ceedings. The court took the matter under | cases of cholera weekly, with 75 per cent. mortality, representing 15,000 deaths every seven days; plague on every hand, dysentery mowing down its victims right and left and starvation staring millions boldly and defiantly in the face, reaping a harvest unprecedented-these tell the horrible story as accurately as a brief prose summary of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' would convey a sense of its poetic sublimity. The

the streets were literally crowded with en and children in the last stages of destitution, piteously begging for a mite that SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21 .- At mid- | they might eat and live. They prostrated themselves before us, calling upon us as the protectors of the poor, our father and mother, our King and our God,' to save them from starvation. They lifted up their hands in earnest supplication and uttered | George Hamilton, secretary of state for their petitions while vigorously slapping India, who spoke in terms of the warmest their naked, hollow stomachs to indicate approval of the benevolent work of the that for a long time they had had nothing | Christian Herald and its proprietor: "I had to eat. They held out their hands with a drop a coin that would purchase at least by your paper. I can conceive of no Chrisenough food to satisfy their hunger just for | tian work more ilikely to bind the two an hour. Gaunt men, emaciated women hemispheres together in bonds of fraternal with parched bosoms with nursing, diminu- | sympathy than the relief you are organiztive, hollow-eyed, sickly babies; children ing in America to counteract the trrible of a Methodist missionary and, returning with legs and arms like clothespins and effects of drought in India. I am sure that every rib plainly visible, all ran toward in the journey you are undertaking through us and after us, completely surrounding the carriage and entreating us every step of the way. I was tempted to give them all I had, but a missionary who accompanied me begged me not to do it, fearing if we gave to some that the rest would become frantic and endanger our safety. FLOCK TO THE CITIES.

"Where did these unfortunate people come from.' I asked.

" They come from the villages in families and groups to the larger cities hoping the departments of Havana and Pinar del there to be able to beg enough to keep | The viceroy said he hoped that every fa-Rio and Matanzas and Santa Clara into them alive,' was the reply.

"'How many of them are in Bombay?" ters at Quemados, and designate the departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe thousand by rail to the relief camp at Thana, twenty-five miles away, the other hugh Lee is assigned to command the day, but six thousand left in one night and returned to the city, walking the entire

"All along the drive of over two miles, between our hotel and the Marathi mission, doorways, stoops and curbstones were oc-First Infantry to Be Withdrawn from naked, and all of them miserably clad. The most persistent in their entreaties other woman belonged to that class, and the saddest sight of all was the poor childattention, hugging their emaciated, hollow templed and sunken-eyed babies with an intensity of affection that almost broke our hearts to witness, particularly in view of our utter helplessness to relieve their dis-

> tunates sleep in the streets of Bombay at night. They lie down just where they happen to find themselves when tiredness overtakes them and it is no exaggeration to say that I have seen as many as five hundred sleep on the sidewalk of a single block, lying so closely that it was almost impossible to thread one's way through the maze. In the less frequented streets they sleep also in the driveways and in order to drive through without accident it is necessary to send an advanced courier to wake up the sleepers. Of course, they have neither bed nor covering, and to see the little ones cuddle up to their mothers is one of the most pathetic, touching sights that I have ever witnessed.

"Every effort has been put forth by the city to disperse the hungry crowds and return them to the country, but necessity recognizes no law and desperation yields to no entreaties. What they want is bread, bread, for themselves and their loved ones and the city is their last hope. If that fails them they must perish and if die they must, they may as well die there as elsewhere.

"One experience which stands out clearly from all others most distinctly in my mind is our visit in Ahmedabad. We got there about half past 5 in the evening, and without waiting to visit the accommodations provided for our entertainment we hastened to the porhouse. On the shadeless plaza before the gate were nearly two hundred and fifty bundles of rags, containing as many human beings in various stages of emaciation, some standing, some in Oriental fashion squatting on the ground, others lying flat on their backs, and still others lying with their faces to the ground, in order to screen themselves from the burning rays of the evening sun. The thercometer ranged at about 110 degrees in the shade, not a breath of air was blowing and the heat and stench contributed to make us physically as ill at ease as the sad scenes of destitution, misery, pain and helplessness made us so mentally. It seemed impossible that any part of the human family could reach such depths of misery as was here depicted on face.

ATTACKED BY FLIES "On inquiring why these people were exposed to the relentless rays of the sun without shelter or shade, I was told that they had been brought in from the neighboring villages on carts and were to remain under observation for twenty-four hours in order to determine whether symptoms of come in during the afternoon, they had were to remain there all night and to stay Shuek, on cross-examination, testified that Jester told him in the Paris jail that "Gates would turn up at the right time."

With the examination of this witness with the examination of this witness with the play and acted as stage man.

The ball. Then it will be taken out, problem that is quite as well known as any that ably Sunday. It was fired into him twenty there all the next forencen. Possibly the ably Sunday. It was fired into him twenty the part of our colonial forces."

The ball. Then it will be taken out, problem as any that ably Sunday. It was fired into him twenty years ago. In this city. One ball was remigration of one hundred thousand would be admitted to the inhospitable shelter of the property of George J. Gould.

The ball. Then it will be taken out, problem and fook with dread on a long voyage. The being guests of Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. It was fired into him twenty years ago. In this city. One ball was remigration of one hundred thousand would be admitted to the inhospitable shelter of the play and acted as stage man.

Washington.

were lighting on each individual bundle, and their eyelids, mouths, and ears, were all besieged with battalions of flies gorging themselves on the helpless victims of the

"The most distressing phase of all this indescribable misery, was the little children who seem to be in constant agony internal and external. They did not cry aloud, because they lacked the vital inner force for such effort; though their faces were constantly crying, no sound was heard, and as we looked at these innocent, helpless little things-so emaciated, hollowtempled, sunken-eyed, the nape of the neck so sharply indented under the skull that the head looked abnormally large and ill supported-the burden of sympathetic grief became almost unbearable. Sometimes tears rolled down their cheeks and the mother sitting next to this child would wipe the tears away with a part of her dirty, filthy garment, and something like a sign would escape to indicate the depth of sorrow that was laying hold upon her heart. As we stood there watching this motley crowd, overawed, it would seem, beards and large, abnormally lustrous exes peering out of depressed sockets, half inquisitive, half reflective, our attention was directed to two groups of burden bearers, each group bearing a cot. One set bound for the poorhouse, the other set coming from it. On the cot bound for the poorhouse was a man about twenty years of age, long and thin, using his hand to shelter his eyes from the sun. He was a fever patient, and he was going in for treatment. On the other cot was a man who had re ceived treatment, and was now bound for the funeral pyre, where fourteen were

be burned that evening. "We went into the poorhouse where over a thousand people in various stages nudity and emaciation were seated on the ground waiting to be served. It was time for the evening meal. We left them for the time being and taking a turn sidewise we entered the hospital section, which was th worst, with one or two exceptions, that had occasion to visit. We first went through the cholera wards, and there in every ward we found dead bodies on the cots or or the ground. Every fifth or sixth cot had a corpse in it. I asked why they were not removed and an attendant replied that the victim had died after 12 o'clock noon, in which case there was no removal until the time for burning, which is 8 o'clock in the evening. It was a gruesome sight to see these dead men and women, with expressions of intensest agony on their faces lying there and the only comforting thought was that they were beyond suffering and that the famine in India with its plague, its cholera, its smallpox and its fever, could no longer affect them. A PATHETIC SCENE.

n which we had found three dead bodies, lay a tall, broad-shouldered man, stone dead. He had died during the afternoon. deavoring to attract his attention. Her face yet, there was her father, and what she apprehended vaguely, obuld not very well be so long as he was there. We stood looking on, our hearts almost breaking and the tears coursing down our cheeks, when a ward claimed our attention. They were bringing in the patient whom we had seen on the cot outside, and who required medical treatment. The attendant lifted him up and raised him on his feet, then, supporting him on one side, the feeble patient staggered as best he could, with the aid of this support. He walked him to the corner and placed him down on the ground, face to face with the dead man, whose little skeleton may be there, but the soul is child was fondling him. The thing took but a few moments, but the horror of the situation so appalled us that, for the moment, we were stupefied. It seemed impossible that any one could permit so unnatural an act. We called the attention of the man to what he was doing. We asked him why he did not make room elsewhere for the patient. He replied that, within an hour, the dead man would be removed and the telegraphed, wishing him a safe voyage, patient then could have the whole corner to himself." On the journey out, Dr. Klopsch stopped

a day in London to confer with Lord no conception till now." said he, "of the eseeching look, hoping that we might magnitude of the philanthropic work done the famine districts you will receive every assistance you may require from the local authorities. Your work speaks for itself. and it is hardly necessary I should say a word in its favor. I wish you all succ ss." When Dr. Klopsch's visit to India drew to a close, Lord Curzon, the viceroy, wno was at Simla, hearing of his intended departure, telegraphed to him, on behalf of Lady Curzon and himself, hearty thanks for the services he had rendered and expressing thorough appreciation of the charity of the American people, which Dr. Klopsch had been the means of bringing. cility had been extended, every assistance rendered by the government officials during his stay, and regretted that he had been unable to meet him personally. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, also and added: "May I again thank you and your countrymen most warmly for all you are doing, and assure you that India will

never forget the kindness and generosity of the American people." Since the beginning of the famine in India, tragedies have been enacted in South Africa and China, and still India remains, unhappily, the scene of the greatcupled by these helpless unfortunates, est tragedy of all the century. Since the tion in India, in any one month, outnumber all the British losses in the Boer war who have died since the first of the year our losses in the civil war is computed. Multiply by five, the total number of deaths on our side in the Spanish-American war. including the number of those who died of wounds and disease, and you have only the number of the average daily death roll in India, or about ten thousand. Meanwhile, the famine-stricken area includes 50,000,000 inhabitants, a number equal to the entire population of the United States, east of the GILSON WILLETS. Mississippi.

TO SAVE THE CITIES.

Agreement Made to Prevent Fighting in Panama and Colon.

NEW YORK, July 21 .- According to a dispatch to the Herald from Panama, the chief officers of the revolutionary forces stating that they wished to prevent Panama and Colon from being the scenes of warlike operations, which would be disastrous to lives and property. The rebel leaders requested the consuls to use their good offices to effect an arrangement with the government by which the latter's forces

On receipt of this letter the consuls met to discuss the matter. They resolved to appoint a committee, composed of American, English and French consuls, to confer with the government, and this committee laid the matter before General Alban, who is now in charge of the government here. Alban told the consuls that the forces under his command in this department would defend the city if threatened by the revoutionary forces and would fight outside its imits. Part of his forces, he said, were already in convenient locations for meeting the enemy. General Alban added that it was the government's desire to avoid by all means fighting and bloodshed in the streets of the city. Commander De Cordeck, of the French

warship Sachet, now at Colon, came over to Panama to consult with Mr. Delafre, the French consul.

Atalanta Sold for a Warship. NEW YORK, July 21.-George J. Gould has sold the steam yacht Atalanta, through Messrs, Gardner and Cox, of this city, to the Colombian government for a gunboat. The yacht is at South Brooklyn, but will be taken in hand at once by the representatives of her new owners and fitted for the service intended. The Atalanta is a

ASHIONABLE PEOPLE FINALLY FORCED TO DOFF TALL HATS.

May Now Wear Summer Apparel, Even in the Presence of Royalty -Americans in London.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, July 21 .- "We are requested to state," said the Times on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat which h hitherto been recognized as the cost by dozens of tall skeletonized men in long | for Sandown Park on the occasion of th royal visit may be dispensed with morrow and Sunday in favor of the strat hat and other costume more suited to present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established trad tions of England than would a dozen re form bills. Long-established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have the humidity which the lack of wind produces. In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description. For the first time in the history of Parliament one of the front-bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephen's wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of the members of the House. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions has completely discarded the usual forms of

Lord Ronald Gower's annual letter to the Times inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable unanimity. Well-known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the West End wearing white duck or flannel trousers, with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. Bepowdered flunkeys, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the Back of him was his little four-year-old boxes wearing sailor hats of varying patpaper, "is a great charnel house, in which girl, tenderly fondling him and vainly en- tern, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of light seemed to indicate that she was beginning straw headgear. In brief, this metropolis to realize that something was amiss; and of the world, with its countless arbitrary forms of dress and procedure, has, in the short space of a week, been turned topsytorvey and has become as free and easy as Haitian village in the height of summer. The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the heat wave. The papers never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned on England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London Hospital to deal with heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of all the military maneuvers at Aldershot being postponed. Even the ghastly news from China elicits but half-hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of subarctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit underground trains, inside busses, etc., never well ventliated, can now only be discovered as sweat-boxes.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the reached its zenith. Scarcely any event connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexandra Park. The bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, while facing the thousands that waited to hear him speak, turned to one of the Americans that was on the platform and said "How wonderfully you do these things in America." The transportation of such an immense contingent so many thousands of miles has tremendously impressed all prominent Englishmen who have come into contact with the delegates.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention on the streets is the men of the United States training ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton. Commenting on these the Chronicle says: "They go about in twos and threes, and conduct themselves to the admiration of all, although there is | making volunteers available for service no officer in charge." This is in striking abroad. Such a sweeping change in the contrast with the behavior of many English jackies. The Saratoga goes to Calais, when the apprentices will have a chance to

English harbors are dotted with American yachts. At Southampton alone are the Josephine, Enterprise, Calanthe and En-

Prominent Americans are here in such large numbers as almost to cease to attract attention. William C. Whitney spent the week watching his horses run at Newmarket. He will go to Paris later. Henry Phipps, Andrew Carnegie's partner, has taken Beaufort Castle, Lord Lovat's splendid place in Scotland, till October, when Lord Lovat, who is in South Africa, expects to return. Beaufort is noted as one of the finest deer stalking grounds in the United Kingdom. With reference to the published hint that he had become naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, Mr. Phipps said to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "I have not the least intention of becoming a British subject. I simply want a nice place to stay until the end of the summer.'

In view of the wars in which the world is engaged, a curious and almost pathetic interest is attached to the meeting this week of the Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration. Philip James Stanhope, member of Parliament for Burnley, presided. Forty members of the British Legislature expressed a willingness to attend the international arbitration conference in the hall of the French Senate July 31. Between four hundred and five hundred members of various European parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet. The English delegation includes Lord Kinniard and Sir Albert Rollit.

the war in South Africa occurred this week when Captain Towse received the first Victoria cross bestowed by the Queen for valor in the veldt. Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Colonel Downman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till help came. By that time Colonel Downman was dead. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by a bullet wound. On Wednesday Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarce pin on the most prized of all British decorations. The Queen's few words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Ower, in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers saying: "When we think who writes that telegram and with what feelings he must famous boat, and the sale takes from the have written it, I think we may say no New York Yacht Club steamer fleet one more touching tribute could be paid to the that is quite as well known as any that memory of the brave young representatives

Our Superlative Men's Suits

Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.

The two most popular lines this summer-Serges and Fancy Flannels-parallel each other here. Full assortment of both-eighteen styles of the Flannels and five great complete grades of the Serges-kept up to the limit in sizes. Each grade, from the cheapest to best, is a paragon at the price. We say it absolutely, confident that it cannot be truthfully disputed-no such values are offered at our price elsewhere in Indianapolis-nor in the country. If you want Serge or Fancy been swept to the winds, or, rather, into Flannel, and every man ought to have one or the other -it can be had here at from

\$7.50 to \$20.00

Full line of Feather-weight Clothing also.

& COMPANY

Indiana's Largest Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

Soft Shirts

THE KIND.... Good Dressers Wear

THE KIND You Should Buy

KRAUSS'S,

THE KIND You Get At

44 East Washington Street.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY BUT ONE NEGLECTED BY MANY ENTIRELY, OR UNTIL THE LAST HOUR, WHEN CLEAR DELIBERATION AND DECISION ARE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE -AND UNHAPPY RESULTS FOLLOW—IS THAT OF

PREPARING ONE'S WILL.

Its unhampered and thoughtful execution will dispose of your estate as planned by you, who have accumulated it. RISK THIS NO LONGER. We will prepare and care for your will. Consultation invited.

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bowels of the earth, came up again and | ager at the performance. The audience in rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the | cluded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ocean. It would always be so, the earl Mr. Bronson Howard, Dr. Adler, Francis continued, if perfect equality were pre- Jeune, Mrs. Mackay and Ladies Clanwilserved between the British colonial troops.

After a keen election for the vacant associate membership in the Royal Academy, Frank Millet, the American artist, was deteated by Joseph Farquharson, the vote being 28 to 30.

XXX It is announced that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and the other literary executors of John Ruskin have determined not to issue a biography of the great art critic, considering that Mr. Ruskin's "Praeterita" and Collingwood's biography are sufficient. However, the executors will issue representative selections from Mr. Ruskin's diaries and letters.

The week in Parliament was marked by still another back down by the government in withdrawing the clause of the army bill constitution of the force met with strenuous opposition on both sides, and after retary of state for war, George Wyndham, meekly withdrew it. This was another instance of the government's amazing ability to feel the pulse of the House den. Commons and the nation. The Star, "America must prepare for it. The Angl cals, approved the withdrawal of the clause but fails to see how imperialists could oppose it, for "you cannot assert your hegemony in China, your sezerainty in Africa, claim the golden stool of Ashanti, teach France her manners and wield a longer spoon than Russia without either courting disaster or facing conscription."

The hospitals' commission has started the work of examining patients who have returned to England from South Africa. Experts will start for South Africa at the end of next week. David Lloyd George, member of the Carnarvon district, elicited the fact in the House of Commons the other day that over 12,000 troops have been sent to South Africa since the capture of Pretoria, which scarcely looks as if the war

The stern treatment now being meted out to the Boers by banishing them to Ceylon, and which is sending women into the Boer ranks, has created no little outery among those who are opposed to the war, though the majority appear to believe no measure can be too severe in order to bring to an end the sanguinary struggle that is nearing its first anniversary.

In purely home matters R. E. Forter, the youthful captain of the Oxford cricket One of the most touching incidents of team, is quite the man of the hour. Beside breaking the interuniversity record this week he has broken all records by making centuries in both innings for the centlemen of England against the players. Even Grace in his palmiest days never equaled this, and in consequence, Forter is a lion of the first order.

> The Chronicle mentions that the Duke Earl of Hopetoun as lord chamberlain, and adds that the duke's return from South Africa is due to the offer of this post. The Duke of Marlborough is already a paymaster of the forces, which is generally considered a stepping-stone to the post of lord chamberlain; but those who ought to now discredit the report of the prospecive promotion, saying the duke has scarcely had experience enough to qualify him to rform the arduous duties that the Earl of Hopetoun is now giving up to become governor general of the Australian com-

At Charles Wyndham's Theater on Tuesday Mrs. T. P. O'Connor made a brilliant debut as a playwright in a play founded on G. W. Calve's "Madame Delprine," but with many changes and new characters. proved the chief artistic success of the

liam and Tweedmouth.

THE PROPHECIES OF TOTTEN

He Thinks the World Is Approaching the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

NEW YORK, July 21.-Lieut. C. A. Totten has given utterance to a stirring phophecy on the present international crisis at New Haven, Conn. He calls China the "Dragonian one" and compares the reported massacres in China with "The crime of Benjamin against one lone woman, for which all Israel nearly wiped out the whole

"Universal war before universal peace, it must come," says Lieutenant Totten. "The duty of the civilized world is to advance against the barbaric world. I believe that confusion will confuse itself, more and more, year by year, until the long predicted crash involves all concerned in a world wide conflagration infinitely hotter than the Hoboken, and just as sud-

Saxon world must be in at this death-England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; the balance of power that is on deck. It is our last chance, and we must improve it. It is our best opportunity. "We are at the parting of

Events have thrust us into outside matters; the very operations of peace, the natural commerce and vast international treaties of reciprocity all over the world have silently involved us in a maze of environments that we cannot escape. Before its magnitude the destruction of the Maine was naught. Yet the latter led logically to a war as just as our own revolution. even Mr. Bryan took up arms then. Now, shall w withdraw from the concert of the civilized nations in this common demand for the future peace and vast indemnity for the recent outrage, or not? "Let us prepare for war, any way, if we have any sense left. Matters of party policy are but fardels before such issues as confront us."

PORTO RICAN STATUS.

It May Be Settled on a Case Now Pende ing-Plan of Emigration.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21.-Chief Berrios, of the insular police, will leave July 23 for Havre, via New York and Washington, to bring back Castro Garcia, the absconding Porto Rican tax collector who is held by the French authorities This is the first instance under American rule where the island authorities have sent outside the country for a person accused of a crime. If Garcia is to be handled on extradition, the United States laws in the case, it is believed, determine the Island's status. The legal fraternity await the re-

who is reported to be interested in Hawaijan plantations, and William Armstrong, of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters' Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say 5,000 Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii, and they offer free transportation for laborers and their families on three years' contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attendance and \$15 a month the first year and after that at \$16 and \$17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adapted to the work and represent that the climate and habits of life in the two islands are similar. Conservative authorities, considering the overpopulation of this island, the destitution of the people and the difficulty of procuring work, are favorable to the plan if the agents can be shown to be reliable. The colored actress from Boston. The will be necessary in order to induce emigration of this play took the novel gration, as the natives are homeloving thape of an "At Home," all the audience and look with dread on a long voyage. The will be necessary in order to induce emi-

Lieutenant Alexander, of Oakland, Cal. nion is expressed that much persuasion